NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1883.

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THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

THE LAST DAYS OF THE SESSION. THE AQUEDUCT BILLS IN THE HANDS OF THE GOV-ERNOR-A SEVENTH COMMISSIONER REJECTED -ACTION ON OTHER MEASURES-FINAL AD-

The Assembly yesterday added Parke Godwin to the Croton Aqueduct Commission, but the Senate non-concurred in the amendment, and conference committees were appointed.

A report in favor of the Assembly's receding from its action was presented and was adopted by the House by a party vote. The bill was then taken to the Governor, as was also the Ramapo River Aqueduct bill. The Senate killed the Pilotage bill and amended and passed the Surface Railway bill and Harbor Masters bill. The Assembly passed the bill relating to the printing of the Court of Appeals reports. The Legislaturewill probably adjourn this evening.

THE AQUEDUCT BILLS WITH THE GOVER-

THE ASSEMBLY ADDS A SEVENTH COMMISSIONER, PARKE GODWIN, TO THE CROTON COMMISSION, AND THEN REGINDS ITS ACTION-THE BILL

THUS PASSED. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, May 3 .- When the Croton and the Ramapo River Aqueduct bills were announced in the Assembly at noon to-day the four members of the committee appointed at the Cooper Institute meeting-Henry Dexter, J. Noble Stearns, William H. Arnoux and James Talcott-who had come to Albany to look after the interest of the taxpayers, were invited to seats on the floor of the Assembly Soon the gray head of ex-Judge Arnoux could be seen buried between the leaves of the engrossed copy of the Croton Aqueduct bill, which he was critically examining. Hovering about the Assembly Chamber were ex-Mayor Edward Cooper, Police Justice Power and ex-Park Commissioner Mac-Leau, intimate triends of Samuel J. Tilden and leaders of the County Democracy faction. It was whispered that General Francis B. Spinola, who has been known as one of John Kelly's most trusted lieutenants, would, at Mr. Cooper's suggestion, offer an amendment to the bill providing for the appointment of Parke Godwin, also an intimate friend of Samuel J. Tilden, as the fourth citizen mber of the Aoneduct Commission.

COLONEL MURPHY'S WRATH AROUSED. General Spinola apparently confirmed the truth of the rumor by duly offering an amendment as soon as the Croton Aqueduct bill was announced adding Mr. Godwin's name to the list of citizen members of the commission. Colonel M. C. Murphy, the chairman of the Committee on Cities, seemed amazed at Spinola's motion and, with a face crimson with excitement, cried out: "Who proposed this amend-Ex-Mayor Cooper ran down the aisle to where Murphy was standing and, it is presumed, acknowledged that he was its author. General Spinola, in the meantime, was making a speech in favor of the amendment which might have been made by a taxpayer of New-York. He had proposed his amendment to restore the confidence of the taxpayers that the bill was not a political No possible objection could be made to Parke Godwin, a gentleman of the highest charac-

Mr. Murphy was full of wrath, apparently because it was proposed to amend the bill. He objected to the bill's being altered because alterations would endanger it in the Senate. Erastus Brooks, who had been consulting with Orlando B. Potter about the bill, favored the appointment of Mr. Godwin as a seventh Commissioner. In his opinion the Assembly could not disregard the citizens' request for a seventh Commissioner.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S AMENDMENT. Mr. Roosevelt next impetuously addressed the Assembly. In behalf of the citizens' committee he offered an amendment providing that Mayor Edson should have the right of naming the fourth citizen on. He argued that a new aqueduct he ought to have the naming of at least one of the citizen members of the Commission. Still the Republicans had no objection to Parke Godwin, if the Mayor was not given the authority to name the fourth citizen member. Mr. De Witt, of Ulster County, inspired by Colonel Murphy, argued that as Legislature had named six of the Aqueduct Com-missioners it should name the seventh. It would be an incongruity in his opinion to give Mayor Ed-son authority to name one of the commissioners. "Tim" Campbell favored the appointment of Parke

Godwin.

Colonel Murphy by this time was angry, and es-Colonel Murphy by this time was angry, and especially with the Republicans. Pointing his finger at a throng of Republican members he said threatingly that he would favor dropping William Dowd, the only Republican member of the Aqueduct Commission, in order to make the number of the Aqueduct Commissioners unequal. He then turned to the Democratic Assemblymen and said with the air of a master: "We ought to pass the bill as it came from the Assembly without, permitting the crossing of a tor without permitting the crossing of a t or ting of an i."

Brooks, and Mr. Howe, in behalf of the Re-

the dotting of an i."

J. W. Brooks, and Mr. Howe, in behalf of the Republicans, said that they were not afraid that Mr. Murphy would be permitted to execute his threat to drive Mr. Dowd out of the Commission and that leave the Republicans without representation. If a seventh commissioner was refused, the opposition to the bill which had been begun in New-York would be continued, and a veto of the bill might be

PARKE GODWIN'S NAME ADDED TO THE COMMISSION Mr. Roosevelt's amendment, giving Mayor Edson the authority to name the fourth citizen member, was then rejected. The vote was a viva voce one; but it was plain that a Democratic Assembly would not trust the Democratic Mayor of New-York. General Spinola's amendment, adding the name of Parke Godwin to these of the three other citizen members was then adopted by a vote of 80 to 26. Nearly all of the Tammany Assemblymen voted against the amendment. The amendment may be amendment. The amendment may be a said to have been carried by the united votes of the Republicans, the County Democracy, and the Chapin Democrats of the Assembly; while the opposition votes came chiefly from the Kelly Democrats. The bill was then passed by a vote of 104 to 10. The Ramapo River Aqueduct bill was then passed by an equally unanimous vote.

General Spinola, when he saw that his fellow associates of Tammany Hall were opposed to the addition of Parke Godwin to the number of the Aqueduct Commissioners, hurried over to the Senate and informed the Tammany Hall Senators there what had occured. He represented to Senator Grady, it is said, that he had been "deceived."

The Tammany Senators instantly prepared to resist the passage of the bill with Parke Godwin as one of the Aqueduct Commissioners. They said frankly that they thought Samuel J. Tilden, ex-Mayor Cooper and other leaders of the County. Democracy had thrust Mr. Godwin into the Commission in order to secure control of it. General Spinola, when he saw that his fellow as

THE SENATE REJECTS THE AMENDMENT.

When the bill was announced in the Senate Sena-ter Grady moved that the Senate should non-concur in the Assembly amendment adding Parke Godwin to the list of commissioners and that a committee of conference should be appointed. Schator Daly, of the County Democracy, resisted the motion. Before he could give his reasons Senator Grady broke in with the remark: "Mr. President, in all the debate on this bill we have said that there ought to

bate on this bill we have said that there ought to be six commissioners. The Assembly's amendment endangers the bill." Senater Daly said that Mr. Godwin would strengthen the Commission. Senator Covert also favored the Assembly amendment. Senator Grady, resibly excited, said, glancing at St. Mayor Cooper: "This amendment makes the bill a partisan one. It makes the Commission a political ene. I would like to inform the Senate that the committee of citizens from New-York do object to the Assembly amendment." Indeed, the members of the citizens' committee, who were in the Senate Chamber, were arging the Senators not to approve the Assembly amendment. They demanded for Eayor Edson the appointment of the fourth citizen |BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

member of the Commission. Senator Boyd also expressed his disapproval of the Assembly amendment. "We insist," he said, "that the appointing power should be given to the Mayor." Senator McCarthy, one of the Republican Senators, supported Senator Grady in his motion for a conference committee. He declared that Mr. Godwin's name had been added in the interest of an outside lobby which was striving to gain the control of the Commission for political purposes.

Senator Daly moved that the Senate should concur in the Assembly amendment. The motion was defeated by the following vote [Democrats in oman, Republicans in italic):

Yeas-Covert, Daly, Fitzgerald, Jacobs, Jones, Koch, Lansing, Mackin, H. A. Neison, H. C. Nelson, tius-11. A. Lensing, Mackin, H. A. Neison, H. C. Nelson, Titus-11:
Noys-Allen, Baldwin, Boyd, Browning, Ellsworth, Ecans, Grady, Holmes, Kiernan, F. Lansing, Lord, Lynde, MacArthur, McCarthy, Roberts, Russell, Thomas, Treanor—18.

Treanor—18.

It will be perceived that the 11 votes in the affirmative were given by Tilden Democrats, and that all the Republican Senators voted in the negative. The Republicans of the Assembly and the Senate thus disagreed violently respecting the addition of Mr. Godwin's name to the commission. Senator Grady's motion to non-concur in the Assembly amendment was then adopted. Lieutenant-Governor Hill appointed as the conference committee Senators Grady, Daly and Baldwin. On the part of the Assembly the Speaker appointed Messrs, Spinola, Murphy, Ely, Johnson and Howe.

THE MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEES, The Conference Committees met in the Assembly Chamber at 6:30 o'clock. It was then discovered that both Lieutenant-Governor Hill and Speaker Chapin had " stacked the cards," as it were, to defeat the amendment adding Mr. Godwin to the Commission. Both of the Conference Committees appointed by them showed virulent hostility to the bill as amended by the Assembly. They listened, however, to Ex-Judge Arnoux, who made a short speech in behalf of the Citizens' Committee. He appealed to the committee to give Mayor Edson the right to name the four citizen members of the Aqueduct Commission; at least to give him the right to name the fourth member. General Spinola asked Judge Arnoux if citizens were so hostile to the bill that they would prefer no Aqueduct bill rather than the present one should pass. Judge Arnoux replied that the citizens had no instructions as to how to reply to such a question. They simply asked that Mayor Edson should have the naming of the Commission. Mr. Murphy said that the committee had better go into executive session on the bill. In executive session he moved that the Assembly should recede from its amendment adding Parke Godwin to the Commission. He was supported in this motion by the other Democratic Assemblymen, Mr. Howe alone protesting. to Ex-Judge Arnoux, who made a short speech in

The Democratic Senators of course insisted upoh The Democratic Senators of course insisted upon the kepublicans, moved that some one should be substituted for Parke Godwin, but the motion was defeated. It was then agreed by the Democratic members that the Assembly should recede from its amendment.

A REPORT ADVERSE TO MR. GODWIN. This was the report that was made to the Assem when it met later in the even-Colonel M. C. Murphy presented and moved the previous question. The Republicans earnestly protested against the adoption of the previous question, but it was carried by the unanimous Democratic vote. Mr. Howe managed to present a minority report against the back-down by Assembly, but the report was rejected. A vote upon adopting the majority report was then taken. It was virtually a vote upon the bill as it came from the Senate with six Aqueduct Commissioners named. No speeches were permitted on the bill. The Republicans were thus shackled.

Erastus Brooks was permitted by speech

Erastus Brooks was permitted by unani-mous consent to make a speech. He stated Erastus Brooks was permitted by manimous consent to make a speech. He stated that the five members of Mayor Edson's Water Commission approved of the bill in its present shape, Mr. Roosevelt replied that the members of the Citizeus Committee from New-York had told him that they would prefer to have no Aqueduct bill rather than the present one. He then hereely declared that the bill was a shameless partisan job and ought not to be passed. Mr. Howe shouted out that he was of the same opinion.

THE REPORT ADOPTED AND THE BILL SENT TO THE

The report was concurred in by a vote of 75 to 46. Every vote in the affirmative was given by a Democratic Assemblyman. All the votes in the negative were given by Republicans, except those by DeWitt, H. D. Nelson and Tuttle, Democrats. The bill was then taken to the Governor as the Boston. There is no clew to the perpetrators. Ramapo Aqueduct bill had been before it. It we not necessary for the Senate to adopt the report the Assembly passed its bill.

THE SENATE KILLS THE PILOTAGE BILL. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

ALBANY, May 3 .- Senator Jacobs, of Brooklyn, after being in sadly depressed spirits for several days—so depressed, in fact, that he could not endure a debate on the Sandy Hook Pilotage bill, entered the Senate Chamber in a beaming mood to-day. A little later, when the Pilotage bill was announced, he genially proposed that it should not be passed. To console a comnittee of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, the members of which sat in the Senate gallery watching the progress of the bill, he suggested, in his most winning manner that a commission be appointed to investigate the subject of pilotage fees during the pleasant days of the coming summer. In this suggestion he was supported by Senator Grady, who also had the kindness to inform the merchants in the gallery that it was not they who had built up the commerce of New-York but made the commonplace argument that the pilots had a monopoly and were overpaid. The Senate was displeased with the lack of humor of these Senators and, therefore, summarily killed the bill by the following vote, it not roman, Republicans in ttatic];

roman, Republicans in *italic*):
Yeas—Allen, Bouen, Boyd, Covert, Daly, Ellsnooth,
Holmes, Jones, Klernan, Koch, A. Lansing, P. Lensing,
H. A. Nelson, Pitts and Russell—15.
Nays—Browning, Evens, Fitzgerald, Grady, Jacobs,
Levd, MacArthur, H. C. Nelson, Roberts, Thomas, Titus
and Treasure—12. and Treanor-12.

Not Voting-Baldwin, Bauens and Mackin.

THE SURFACE RAILROAD BILL PASSED. ALBANY, May 3 .- In the Senate to-night the seneral Street Surface Railroad bill was taken up. A number of Senators explained their votes. The motion o order the bill to a third reading was lost by a vote of 15 to 12. In the Committee of the Whole the attempts of Mesers. Browning, F. Lansing, Russell and Pitts to amend the bill was stoutly resisted by those who voted the committee reported the bill to the Senate without cessfully tried to amend the bill. Mr. Koch moved tha the bill have its third reading. Mr. Koch's motion was the bill have its third reading. Mr. Koch's motion was carried. Mr. Koch then moved to amend the bill by striking out the provision inserted by the Railroad Committee, that leases of roads constructed on the act shall be made only on consent of a majority of the stockholders instead of by boards of directors. The motion was carried—Yeas, 17; Nays, 8. The bill was then passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Bowen, Boyd, Covert, Daly, Fitzgerald, Grady, Jacobs, Jones, Kiernan, Koch, A. Lansing, Lord, MacArtaur, Mackin, H. A. Nelson, H. C. Nelson, Thomas, Titus, Treanor—19.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Browning, Ellsworth, Holmes, F. Lansing, Lynde, McCarthy, Pitts, Roberts, Russell—10.

PUSHING A PARTISAN MEASURE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, May 3 .- Late to-night the Demoerate began pushing their partisan bills. Upon motion of Senator Daly the bill regarding the Captala of the Port and the Harbor Masters of New-York was pired, but the Democrats desire to grab all of the offices. They therefore pushed forward Senator Daiy with hi amendment. The Republican Senators protested against the adoption of the amendment, but their opposition had no effect. The amendment was adopted by a party vote, and the bill was passed. Toa party vote, and the bill was passed. Tomorrow the Democratic Assembly will unquestionably
also pass the bill, and Governor Cleveland, if he signs it
at once, can have the opportunity of nominating eleven
hungry Democrats for the office of Harbor Master. It is
rumored that the Tammany Hall Senators will be given
the naming of some of the Harbor Masters and thus be
tempted to vote for William H. Murtha for Immigration
Commissioner.

RAPID TRANSIT IN BROOKLYN.

ALBANY, May 3 .- The Assembly late tonight passed an act repealing a law passed last year which gives holders of property along the proposed rapid transit route in Brooklyn heavy damages. The bill was opposed by Mr. Burns,

of Brooklyn; but Speaker Chapin came down on the floor of the Assembly Chamber and appealed to the Assembly to pass the bill. He said that Mayor Low, of Brooklyn favored it, as the present law impedes rapid transit, in stead of aiding it, as was intended. The bill then reased.

MURTHA AND THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, May 3 .- The nomination of Willam H. Murtha for Immigration Commissionor still remains unconfirmed. Tk-day Senator Jacobs endeavored to put caucus pressure on Senators Browning, Grady and Treanor, who are opposing Murtha's confirmation The Senators named refused to abide by the caucus de cision. They voted, however, with the other Democratic sembly the resolution went over until to-morrow under the rules. The adjournment of the Legislature so speedily may leave Mr. Murtha's nomination not determined. It was hinted to-night that if Mr. Murtha's nomination was not acted upon Governor Cleveland might summon a special session of the Senate to consider it. Senator Jacobs was in good humor to-night and it is suspected that he has made some "dicker" by which Murtha will be confirmed to-morrow. lution was passed by the Senate to-night. In the As-

THE ASSEMBLY PASSES A VICIOUS BILL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, May 3 .- The Assembly passed tolight the iniquitous bill giving certain officers of the Court of Appeals reports. This bill will increase the cost of the reports to the lawyers of the State \$2 or \$3 a volume. Mr. Farrar said that The Albany Argus, the Democratic organ here, could afford to pay \$100,000 for the passage of the bill. The Democrats defended the bill, however, and, as stated, passed it. An attempt was made to pass it in the Senate, but the attempt failed.

ACTION ON VARIOUS BILLS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, May 3 .- The Senate to-night rdered the Woman Suffrage amendment to a third reading. The Senate Committee on Ranways reported for the consideration of the Senate the Broadway Underground Railway bill. The Senate ordered to a third reading the State Civil Service bill.

Senate to-day passed the following bills for the maintenance ork in New-York; Appropriating \$15,000 sons who shall be entitled to vote on the day of election (amended so as to provide for the striking of fletitious names from a voting list by order of a Justice of the Supreme Court on proof of fraud); repealing the act authorproviding for a tax of 73-100 of a mill on each dollar of valuation for the support of the canals; authorizing corporations in this State to invest in the stocks, bonds or

porations in this State to invest in the stocks, bonds or securities of foreign corporations: Mr. Page's biil to permit banks to invest in first mortgage bonds and other securities approved by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, the Governor and State Trensurer, or a majority of them.

The Assembly passed the following bills: Making it unlawful for any company to construct a street railway on Sixth-ave. Brooklyn; authorizing the Highland Trans-Hudson Railroad Company to construct a bridge over the Hudson River from Storm King to Breakneck Mountains (yeas 75, nays 30); appropriating \$100,000 for the erection of an armory in Kings County; previding for the temoval of the Hall of Records and for the creetion of additional municipal buildings in New-York City.

York City.

The Assembly rejected the bill to prevent the conselidation of competing telegraph lines

THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 3 .- The Legislature adjourned sine die this afternoon. The session has been the longest one on record. One of the closing acts was to pass the Constitutional amendment providing for bi-ennial sessions. This will require a two-thirds vote by the next Legislature and the approval of the people. A bill reducing railroad taxes awaits the signature of the Governor. Among important measures passed are bills creating a Board of Pardons: for refunding \$1,300,000 in State 6 per cent bonds at 3½ per cent next January; providing for county instead of town coroners, and providing county homes for poor children.

JOHN A. NEAL MURDERED.

CHICAGO, May 3 .- A dispatch from Little Rock. Ark., states that John A. Neal, who was staying on a ranche of the Kansas City Cattle Company in the Indian Territory for the purpose of regaining his health, was murdered during the absence of his companions. The crime was evidently committed to obtain Neal's money and valuables. His brothers are stated to be wealthy leather merchants of St. Louis, May 3 .- Advices from Indian Territory

give the following additional particulars of the murder: On the morning of the murder Neal's com-panions left the dugout in which they lived to attend to their cattle, leaving him reading. Two hours after, one of the men returning found Mr. Neal dead. The man at once started for a camp six miles away for help, and when he returned it was found that Mr. Neal had been killed with a hatchet, the poll of which had been sunk in his head, and that he had been robbed of \$250, his watch and other valuables.

FEARS REGARDING YELLOW FEVER.

St. Louis, May 3 .- A dispatch from Austin Tex., says that considerable apprehension is felt on the ower Rio Grande, regarding yellow fever. Governor Ireland received a telegram from the Chamber of Commerce at Matamoras, Mexico, advising that should a quarantine be necessary this scason the station be estab-lished at Bagdad, instead of at Brownsville. The Gov-ernor has directed the Health officers of Brownsville to consult with the Mexican authorities on the subject.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

CONTESTING HIS GRANDFATHER'S WILL.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 3.—Henry T. West, jr.
this morning filed a petition in the Probate Court to set aside
N. B. Caswell's will, on the ground that it was not legally
drawn or signed, and that Caswell was of unsound mind,
west is a grandson of Caswell. The latter's will dispossessed
him of property amounting to \$000,000.

A COAL COMPANY CHARTERED.

HARRISBUEG, Penn., May 3.—At the State Department to day a charter was issued to the Consumers' Coal
Company of Kingston, Luzerne County, with offices at Kingston and Newark, N. J. The capital is \$225,000.

THE ESTATE OF A BEAMAN OF THE JEANNETTE.

Company, of Kingsion, Luzerne County, with offices at Ringston and Newark, N. J. The capital is \$222,000.

THE ESTATE OF A SEAMAN OF THE JEANNETTE. PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—Application for letters of administration on the estate of the late Henry D. Warren's mother. Warren was a seaman on the Jeannette, and was lost with Lieutenant Chpp's boat. The catate is valued at \$1,000.

THE REWARD FOR PHIPPS'S ARREST.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—Mayor King was to-day directed by City Councils to pay to Leslie Wright, a Canadian electric, the reward of \$500 offered by the city for the arrest of Major Ellis P. Phipps.

INSURANCE CERTIFICATES REVOKED.

DES MOINES, iowa, May 3.—J. L. Brown, State Auditor, has revoked the certificates of the Security Mutual Life and Endowment Association of Waterloo, the Home Life Association of Burilugton, and the Centennial Mutual Life and Endowment Association of Waterloo, the Home Life Association of Burilugton, and the Centennial Mutual Life Association of Burilugton, and the Centennial Burilugity for bid
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constitutional. Ty of a Liquor Law.

Columbus, Ohio, May 3.—A case involving the constitutionality of the Scott liquor tax bill came up in the Supreme Court this morning, on the application of the Attorney-General for an alternative writ of mandamus to compet the Auditor of Athens County to publish a notice is the county paper, in accordance with the previsions of the bill. The writ was granted by the consent of the justice of the bill. DES MOINES, Iowa, May 3.—The liquor stores here have closed on account of \$1,000 license being demanded by the Council. The stores expers say they will not pay it.

SHIPMENTS OF TOBACCO.

Louisville, Ky., May 3.—During the past for tyeight hours there have been shipped from this point 1,009,257.

Louisville, Ky., May 3.—During the past for eighthours there have been shipped from this point 1,069; pounds of manufactured tobacco, and if the activity continuer the next two days nearly as much more will go out.

The Battle of Chancellorsville was celebrated in the city to-day by the organization of an association of veter of the 11th Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers. The name was agreed upon. General McAllister delivered an address the property of the University of the Chancellorsville was agreed upon. General McAllister delivered an address the property of the Chancellorsville was agreed upon. General McAllister delivered an address the Chancellorsville was agreed upon. was agreed upon. General McAnister delivering the SUPPRESSION OF VIGE IN NEW ENGLAND.
BOSTON, May 3.—A meeting was held in the Haw-thorne rooms this afternoon in behalf of the New-England Society for the suppression of Vice. The speakers were Colone Homer B. Spragne, the Rev. Dr. Courtney, Henry Chase, Antony Comatock and the Rev. Rulus Ellis.

RECEIPTS AT THE BOSTON CUSTOM HOUSE.
BOSTON, May 3.—In April the receipts of the floston Custom House were 21,625,226 12, a decrease of \$519,530 24 as compared with those of April 1882

ton custom Mouse were 81,620,226 12, a decrease of \$510,530 24 as compared with those of April 1882

THE FUNERAL OF ALLEN R. COOK.

ASBURY PARK. N. J., May 3.—The funeral services of Allen R. Cook. Superintendent of Asbury Park, who died on Monday, were held in Educational Hall this afternoon. All the public buildings and stores were closed. Addresses were delivered at the hall by the Rev. William r. Abbott, of Harrisonville, N. J., the Rev. Dr. A. J. Kynstt, of Philadelphis, and the Rev. Dr. E. H. Stokes, President of the Ocean Grove Camp-meeting Association.

AMERICAN PORK IN GERMANY.

CHICAGO, May 3.—In an interview to-day ubon the controversy over the Importation of American pork into Germany, Hermann Ruster, feditor of the Macit Zeitung, said that he was in Eaver to dalitation, on all German imports if necessary. If we have prohibited the importation of our perk: new we are going to prohibit the importation of all your exports."

IRISH CONSPIRATORS.

INDICTMENTS FOUND AND TRIALS BEGUN FRUE BILLS FOR MURDER FOUND AGAINST SHERI-DAN, WALSH, TYNAN AND OTHERS-TWO MEN

PLEAD GUILTY. DUBLIN, May 3 .- The Crown presented to the Grand Jury to-day bills for murder against Peter Tynan (" Number 1"), John Walsh and P. J. Sherian, and a bill as accessory to murder after the tact against Fitzharris. Walsh and Sheridan are in America, and Tynan is annosed to be there. The Grand Jury returned true bills against the four men. It is understood that the Government will demand the extradition from America of Sheridan,

Walsh and Tynan. The Grand Jury has also found true bills agains Lawrence Hanlon, James and Joseph Mullett and Daniel Delaney on the charge of attempting to nurder Juror Denis Field. True bills for conspiracy to murder have also been found against the two Mullets, Lawrence Haulon, Edward McCaffrey, Edward O'Brien, George Smith, Peter Doyle, Thomas Doyle, William Moroney and Daniel Delaney. The bill against Thomas Martin, charged with the same offence, was rejected. The Grand Jury was sent back to reconsider the case of Martin, and after some time a true bill against him was returned. The charge against O'Brien and McCaffrey is participation in the murder of Lord Frederick Cavandish and Mr. Burke.

James Mullett was arraigned this morning on the charge of conspiracy to murder and pleaded guilty. William Moroney also pleaded guilty to the charge William Moroney also pleaded guilty to the charge of conspiracy to murder. Several of the other men charged with the same offence are expected also to plead guilty. Lawrence Hanlon was next arraigned on the charge of attempting to murder Denis Field. He pleaded not guilty, and his trial was begun.

A man named Hawkins has been arrested here. He will be arraigned to-morrow with Eugene Kingston and others on the charge of conspiracy to murder Poole, a Fenian Centre, who had turned internet.

SOMETHING ABOUT SHERIDAN, WALSH AND TYNAN.

Patrick J. Sheridan is the man implicated by the in ormer Carey as having supplied the knives which were used in the Phonix Park murders. Carey stated in his evidence that Sheridan had travelled in Ireland in the disguise of a priest, and had given money and arms to the "Invincibles." The object of the English Goverament was to establish a connection between Parnell and

John Walsh was also implicated by Carey. His crime was that of being the original founder of the "Invinct bles." He was introduced to Carey by Edward McCaffrey, and his object, in his own words, was found a soctiety which would make history." Walsh was arrested in France about the same his extradition. His extradition was refused by the French Government. Waish arrived in New-York on

Peter Tynan has been known as "Number One" ever since Carey identified a photograph of Typan, three weeks ago, as that of "Number One." When the portraits of "Number One." Were lirst identified at Dublia, they were recognized by a regent-st. tradesman as those of a man formerly in his employ. A year or more ago an Irish member of Parliament called upon this gentleman o introduce "Number One." as a person anxious to secure a traveller's appointment. Arrangements were made by which "Number One." was to have 2½ per cent on all orders transmitted through him, but no salary. He received the patterns of the firm and started on his travels, visiting the larcest towns in England and Ireland, but the firm never received a single order through his agency. The police authorities are now endeavoring to discover who was the Irish member who so eleverly managed the unsuspected travels of "Number One."

The London Duily Telegraph subsequently remarked: "The view the Government is disposed to take is stated at present to be this: Tynan is to all intents and purposes beyond their reach. They are well aware, as, indeed, is every one who knows him and nis antecedents, that he could not himself have supplied the sinews of war, and must have been acting for much mere important personages than kimself, and that, therefore, by making terms with him, they may be able to make a most valuable bargain. Many of the members of the 13th Middleser Volunteers, of which Tynan was and still is a member, have been asked, for information in respect to him. Tynan joined the corps early in 1882, and attended the review at Portsmouth on the Easter Monday following. On the opening of the new Law Courts Tynan formed one of the guard of honer, and was stationed just outside the main entrance to the Courts. The least drill of the corps which Tynan attended was in January last. Mrs. Skelly, of Kingstown, mother of Tynan, has been interviewed by a correspondent. She said that her son, who was now since Carey identified a photograph of Typan, three weeks ago, as that of "Number One." When

order. It had been intended that he should enter the Church; but at fifteen years of age, feeling no vocation for that career, he left the school and went into business. When he had won a position with a good salary he married, and now he has mine children. His mother was quite unaware that he was a Febian, or in any way mixed up with political plots. She does not know where he is at present; but she says she believes Cary's statement as to his being 'Number One' is correct. His wite and children are in London."

An Anglican elergyman wrote to The Daily Telegraph that in 1866 Tynan kept a circulating library and new-vending shop in Kingstown. In conversation he always declared himself a "physical force" man in opposition to O'Connell. He disapproved the Fenian Resellion of 1867, although he knew many of the leaders. He always spoke in horror of political sacassination. He was then a man of pleasant face, winning smile and remarkable good eyes, wearing spectacles. He seemed too outspoken. If he had been violent he would, from his outspokeness, have soon got himself and his friends into trouble.

The chief reason why the English Government desires to secure Tynan is that it was he who supplied the "Invincibles" with money. It is desired to ascertain whence he secured this money; and if, as is believed, it was from the Land League, to establish through Jim a connection between the Land League and the "Invincibles."

coblined the reporter was told two weeks ago, on the best authority, that Tynan was in New-York. Yester day he was informed on the steps of The Irish World office that Tynan had gone the day before to san Francisco by way of Palladelphia. It is known that Tynan in the case of the transfer of the trans office that Tyban has a case of the Convention of the Tyban was in Philadelphia at the convention under an assumed name, and that he was known there to severa friends of the Irish party.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

(BY TRIEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)
WASHINGTON, May 3.—The London despatches bringing the intelligence of the indictment to-day of Walsh, Sheridan and Tynan, with reports that the men are known to be in the United States, and that their extradition has been demanded by the British Government, created a ripple of excite ment in Washington to-night, and many inquiries were made of the officers of the State Department, as well as the British Legation, to ascertain whether any steps have yet been taken. At the British Legation it was denied that any papers whatever have been received in relation to the extradition of Irishmen now in this country who are accused of complicity in the Phonix Park assassinations, or that recent instructions on the subject had been forwarded. In reply to a question by a TRIBUNE correspondent to-night, Secretary Frelinghuysen said that no recent information on the subject had reached his Department.

An officer of the State Department, who is familiar with extradition proceedings, said the report that the extradition of Tynan or Walsh had been demanded was incorrect. It may be remem-bered that in February last a mandate authorizing the arrest of Sheridan was issued by the State Department on the application of the British Government. The execution of this mandate would bring Sheridan before the proper would bring Sheridan before the proper tribunal for a hearing and investigation of his case. As the indictments against Sheridan, Walsh and Tynan were found only this afternoon, he said it would be absurd to suppose that the necessary affidavits of the case could be in this country. None of the officials either of the State Department or of the British Legation will admit that there is any cause for present excitement in regard to the matter, as extradition proceedings are usually somewhat tedious.

tradition proceedings are usually somewhat tedious.

The extradition treaty with Great Britain provides that either country shall deliver up to justice all persons who are charged with the crime of murder, and certain other enumerated offences, provided that this shall only be done upon such evidence of erminality as, according to the laws of the place where the person charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime had there been committed. The treaty confers upon judges and magistrates of the two Governments jurisdiction and authority, upon complaint made under oath, to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive, that he may be brought before the judge or magistrate, to the end that the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered, and if on such hearing the evidence is found sufficient to sustain the charge, it shall be

the duty of the examining judge or magistrate to certify the same to the proper executive authority in order that a warrant of extradition may issue. No communication has been received by the British Legation in this city from the Home Government with regard to the extradition of any of the Irishmen now in the United States who have recently been accused of crime in Great British.

TALKS WITH IRISHMEN IN THIS CITY. WHAT WALSH AND SHERIDAN SAY-THE PHOENIX PARK MURDERS DECLARED A POLITICAL OF-

Patrick and Austen Ford, John Walsh and Thomas Brennan were in the office of The Irish World yesterday afternoon discussing the news contained in the despatches about the indictments when a TRIBUNE reporter entered. Mr. Walsh, who was most directly interested in the news, said: "I am of course not guilty of any connection with the Phœnix Park tragedy. The investigation at=Paris proved that conclusively, I thought when I came to this country that I would be secure. I would not care at all if they would only bring the informers over to this country and try me here with an American judge and jury. But the mere fact of my being tried in Dublin will convict me, as they have the happy faculty of convicting anybody there they want to. I can procure the most convincing evidence that I was in a small village in England at the time of the Dublin trage-Mr. Brennan, who left England in the first week

of February, said in speaking of Tynan, that he was a man unknown in Irish politics. "I never heard his name," continued Mr. Brennan, "until I came to this country, he being known in Ireland merely as "Number One." He certainly never was connected with the Land League, as the English are trying to prove. The Phonix Park murders were entirely of a political character. English statesmen have declared in the House of Commons that there is war between England and Ireland The United States Government cannot take cognizance of a bill of indictment found by a Grand Jury in Dublin. It certainly will not influence it. I consider these indictments the result negotiations which have of diplomatic been for the past month carried between this Government and England. By the way, I knew James Mullett quite intimately, and I thought that the rumor that he had turned informer was false. I see that he has pleaded guilty, a fact which surprised me very much indeed. He is stated to be the chairman of the 'Invincibles.' I was safely locked up in Kilmainham Jail during the Dublin tragedy, but Sheridan told me that he could prove positively that he was in Paris on May 6, the day of the murder, inasmuch as the news was communicated to him by Father Sheehy, who called upon him while he was in bed at his hotel," Patrick Ford, when asked for his opinion, said:

Even if Walsh and Sheridan were implicated in the murder it was a political crime, and on that ground alone they cannot be extradited. I do not believe that the English Government has any new evidence. I concur with the opinion of Mr. Brennan that the indictment is the natural result of diplomatic negotiations. No doubt the Philadelphia Convention aroused the are of the British Lion and these indictments are the result of a feeling that something must be done. I think that the manly way in which Mr. Sheridan has conducted himself both in actions and words has elicited the admiration and sympathy of the American people."

O'DONOVAN ROSSA DEPENDS MURDER. O'Donovan Rossa was next visited by the reporter, "I have heard the news," said in response to a question, you can just rest assured that this Government will never allow their extradition. Let England send her informers over here and see what influence they will have on an American jury. There is no justice law, court of justice in England, Ireland or Scotfor Irishmen. We might as well have an extradition treaty with a nation of savages as with England. I maintain that any Englishman who goes to Irelaud to govern it should be killed or hanged. I have no opinion as to whether these men are implicated in the matter. If I could go over to Ireland now and kill one of the prominent English statesmen, I would be glad to come back here and admit it; and this country, like every other, should afford an asylum to every Irishman who patriotically kills an Englishman. Those men who have picaded guilty have been paid to do so in order to substantiate the testimony of the informers, but mark my words, England. I maintain that any Englishman who

this country, like every other, should afford an asylum to every Irishman who patriotically kills an Englishman. Those men who have pleaded guilty have been paid to do so in order to substantiate the testimony of the informers, but mark my words, they will never be hanged."

Patrick Egan, who was also seen, said that he believed that the indictments indicated no new developments. He believed, too, that England might be a little angry now at the temperate part played by the convention at Philadelphia. "One must remember," he said, "that it is sufficient for the Grand Jury to have prima facie evidence alone brought before them and that the defence has not yet been produced."

A FEW WORDS WITH ALEXANDER SULLIVAN.

A FEW WORDS WITH ALEXANDER SULLIVAN. Alexander Sullivan, of Chicago, President of the Irish National League, who was met by a TRIBUNE reporter in the afternoon, said: "I have not yet seen the evening papers, and I do not know on what grounds it is proposed by the British Government to demand the extradition of Walsh, Sheridan and Tynan. I do not think it will be granted on the testimony of informers; at least such testimony as they have been giving. New and certain evidence from persons of respectable concertain evidence from persons of respectable con-nection will be required to implicate them in any of these conspicacies; the mere statement or the simple charge will not avail anything. And Walsh, Sheri-den and Tynan, I have no doubt, will be ready and willing to meet any of these charges."

"One of the dispatches this evening says the pa-pers are already in New-York demanding their ex-tradition."

"It may be. I have heard nothing of it. Indeed. we are yet hardly through discussing the result of the late convention, and the amouncement will come very unexpectedly. I cannot say how it will be received, but the United States Government will, I am sure, demand the clearest expression in the matter and undoubted evidence before granting the extradition."

MR. SHERIDAN UNCONCERNED.

P. J. Sheridan, who was found at the Astor House, last evening declared that he had nothing to say.
"This action of the Gonernment," he said, "throws no new light on the subject. Application was made before for my extradition, and as I stood then, so I stand now, fearless of any efforts that may be made against me by England. Any time the United States courts calls on me to make defence, I am to he found ready." "Where were you at the time of the Phœnix Park

murders !"

"I will state that when the proper times comes." "Do you consider the Phænix Park murders a political offence ?"

political offence ?"

"Trevelyan himself calls them a political offence.
Certainly then I do."

"Is a political offence extraditable ?"

"I believe not."

"Then this new demand does not alarm you ?"

"No one is less concerned than I am about it. I have no possible anxiety."

"Do you believe English detectives have 'shadowed' you lately ?"

"About eight or ten days ago I was very closely followed by one whom I took to be a detective. He followed me along the street and appeared to take much interest in my actions."

"Then you do not intend to leave New-York at present?"

or Americao, can find me at my desk at The Irish World office.

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Roger A. Pryor, who, with Governor Butler, of Massachusetts, has charge of Mr. Sheridan's interests, was seen in the afternoon at his office, at No. 74 Wall-st. He said that whenSheridan's extradition seemed imminent about a month ago, he and General Butler went over all the facts carefully and could find no ground for any extradition. "You can rest assured," he said, "that General Butler will take advantage of every point that can possibly be raised. Butler and I concluded that there was neither fact nor law to authorize Sheridan's extradition," Talking about "Number One" Mr. Pryor said that he had been informed on the very best of authority that Tynan was not "Number One." He refused to divulge Continued on Fifth Page.

ANOTHER FAITHLESS CLERK

ROBBING A RAILWAY AND A CHURCAL

FLIGHT OF A CLERK OF THE MEXICAN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY-ALL SOULS' CHURCH THE

George T. Shaw, who has been employed for nearly two years as a clerk in the shipping office in has not been seen there since he left his deak on the afternoon of Friday, April 21. He is sup-posed to have left the city immediately afterward. In addition to peculations from the railroad company which amount, it is said, to not more than \$1,000, he took nearly \$3,500 of the funds of All Souls' Church, of which he was practically the treasurer, and borrowed money from all his friends. The amount of his thefts and unsatisfied habilities could not be ascertained yesterday. No attempt to follow the fugitive clerk has yet been made, but it is understood that some of the trustees of the church, who will hold a meeting today, express an intention of arresting and punishthe stolen money from him, because the inquires which have been made by some of his creditors lead to the conclusion that it has been wasted already. An actress belonging to one of the "Patience" companies is believed by Shaw's friends to know where most of the money has gone, and it is hinted that probably his exile is not altogether lonely.

Shaw is a Canadian by birth and is about twentyfour years old. His mother, sister and one brother are living at Toronto, and another brother is at Portland, Oregon. George T. Shaw came to New-York when he was about sixteen years old. He brought letters of recommends tion from at least one prominent clergyman of Toronto, who spoke of him in high terms. He engaged in the office of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Railway, where he remained for the next six years. In August, 1881, he secured the position of shipping clerk of the Mexican Central Railway, for which he was recommended by etficers of the former company. One reason for the change was the leasing of the Indianapolis, Decatar and Springfield, which made his services in the office superfluous. In his new position Shaw handled very little money, and to that fact is attributed the company's small loss. He had to look after the proper shipment of supplies and material bought for the construction of the Mexican road. His principal duty was to make out bills of lading for these shipments. He had nothing to do with the purchasing of the goods, which were paid for by checks drawn at the principal office, at Boston, on Winslow, Lanier & Co., of this city. For petty office and other expenses, Shaw received money from the company. His opportunities for stealing, while in this position, were consequently

About two years ago Shaw became a clerk to Emerson Foote, dealer in railroad supplies, No. 49 Broadway, who is the treasurer of All Souls' Church, at Fourth-ave, and Twentieth-st. He was employed simply to keep the treasurer's accounts with the church, but, so great was Mr. Foote's confidence in him, he had almost absolute control of the receipts. On the discovery recently that certain bills, for which the treasurer had signed checks, had not been paid, Shaw confessed that he had used some of the money, but declared his intention at repaying it shortly. He intimated that the amount was very small. Other discoveries of the saus kind led, however, to the careful examination of the accounts, which was finished yesterday. W. G. Snow, of the First National Bank, and A. Drprat made separate examinations of the books and agreed that the deficiency was \$3,466. This was taken in small amounts and all within the last year. The accounts for the previous year were found to be exactly correct. It was Shaw's habit to pocket the Sunday collections, which consisted, of course, of coin and currency, and to enter the amount on the treasurer's bank-book as if they had been deposited

and after a sufficient absence he returned to Mr. Foote's office, and on his representations a duplicate check was drawn, which he used as he had the first one. In one instance three checks for the same bill were issued, but Shaw succeeded in getting the money on all of them.

"Shaw took every cent of the church's money that he could lay his hands on," a member of the church said yesterday. "What made the thefts possible is the fact that since the Rev. Dr. Bellows's death the expenditures have been small while the receipts have been about as large as usual. The money therefore was not missed."

THE LOSS OF ALL SOULS' CHURCH. Dr. Emerson Foote was at first reluctant to talk about the matter to a TRIBUNE reporter who called at his house. "You seem to know all that should be said about it," he said. "I prefer to say nothing, because it is a matter between myself and the church. It is a case of bitter ingratitude after all that I have done for Shaw. He came to me well recent mended, and I had implicit trust in him, or the

I have done for Shaw. He came to me well recommended, and I had implicit trust in him, or the money would not be gone. I befriended him in many ways and I feel keenly his dishonesty. It is a case of sheer rascuitty. Shaw came to me abeat ten days ago and confessed that he had taken about \$500 of the church funds. He spoke of making the sum up, and for his sake I tried to keep the matter quiet. I have not seen him since, but have found that the amount is much larger."

"Will you bear the loss personally?"

"I do not wish to say anything about that. The matter is now under advisement. Probably the loss will be divided between the church and myself. I know nothing about Shaw's habits of hving, but if he had not appeared to be an examplary young man I would not have reposed so much confidence in him.

J. Harsen Khodes, one of the trustees of All Sonis' Church, said: "The case stands this way: Shaw was employed by the treasurer to write up his books and he had no connection with the ciurch. The church cannot lose anything. Mr. Foote came to us when the defalcation was discovered and said that he would be responsible. He might have been careless in trusting the boy so much, or at least somebody might think so; therefore he would stand the lose. Consequently whave not bothered ourselves about the matter. Mr. Foote has been treasurer of the charch for six or seven years. He is not under bonds, but he is a perfectly honorable, responsible man. The treasurer stands between the church and this cierk."

THE NEWS IN BOSTON.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. office of the Mexican Central Railway learned of thefts on the part of their New-York shipping agent, George T. Shaw. The amount of his embezzlement cannot, the officers of the company say, exceed \$400 or \$500, as he was not a disbursing agent, and the only moneys taken were certain sums sent on last week by the treasurer with which to pay freight bills. For some time matters at the office have not been as promptly cared for as was desirable, but no other sums are missing than those mentioned.

STARBED BY A FELLOW-PRISONER.

Dr. Benedict, of St. Vincent's Hospital, reported yesterday the condition of George E. Brooks, of No. 94 Chambers-st., who was stabled in the thigh by James Reilly, a fellow-prisoner at the Jefferson Mark Prison, on Tuesday last, to be critical. Reilly a

THE AUTHOR OF A PIECE OF POETRY.

Boston, May 3 .- A correspondent of The Journal says that a piece of poetry, which is ascribed to President Arthur in his youthful days, was in resulty written by the Rev. Thaddeus Mason Harris, of Bechester, for Edward Everett when the latter was a small boy.